

WEATHER

Fair tonight and Sunday, with moderate temperature; light northwest winds.
FULL REPORT ON PAGE THIRTEEN.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1914—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

About every one in Washington who reads at all reads The Star.

ONE CENT.

ALL MUST DISARM. IS EDICT OF U. S. IN COLORADO WAR

Garrison Instructs Strikers and Mine Guards to Turn in Weapons.

ARMY IS TO UNDERTAKE TO PROTECT ALL PARTIES

In the Meantime, Plans to Effect Settlement of Trouble Are Being Pushed.

FINAL TALK WITH MEDIATORS

Secretary of Labor Wilson Declines to Give Out Any Statement Following Today's Conference.

All people within the strike district in Colorado were today ordered to turn into the army commanders on the scene all arms and ammunition, under the terms of a proclamation issued by Secretary Garrison under authority of the President.

The government assumes authority for the protection of all property of individuals, associations, firms and corporations.

Pushing Plans for Peace.

While the War Department is taking steps to quell the disturbances the machinery of the Department of Labor is being prepared to make an attempt to bring the operators and miners together. Secretary Wilson this morning held a final conference with the mediators. H. W. Davies of the Kentucky Operators' Association and William J. Fairley, an officer of the United Mine Workers. Neither of the mediators would talk following the meeting, and Secretary Wilson declined to let visitors into his office, declaring that the "Secretary had nothing to say."

The mediators have not yet determined when they will leave for the scene of the trouble.

Secretary Garrison's proclamation addressed to Maj. Holbrook at Trinidad is the most sweeping since the beginning of the strike, but the mine guards, the text of the proclamation is:

Garrison's Proclamation.

"Whereas, Under existing circumstances the possession of arms and ammunition by persons not in the military service of the United States tends to provoke disorder and to excite domestic violence, and whereas the restoration of normal conditions of peace and good order, I do, by the authority of the President of the United States, call upon and direct all persons not in the military service of the United States who have arms or ammunition in their possession or under their control to deliver them forthwith to the officer at the place herein designated."

"Receipts will be issued for all arms and ammunition so delivered. The above applies to individuals, firms, associations and corporations."

The officer in command at each place where troops are stationed is charged to post the proclamation.

Must Protect Property.

Secretary Garrison's determination to issue the proclamation for the surrender of arms was reached after deliberation upon reports from Maj. Holbrook at Trinidad.

It was pointed out that in directing the surrender of arms to the army commanders at the respective stations the government assumes all responsibility for the protection of property which individuals, associations, firms and corporations hitherto have been guarding on their own account. Emphasis was laid upon the fact that the arms apply only to localities where the United States troops are present. The trouble in Colorado is scattered throughout Colorado, no army officer will be in supreme command of the military and police forces. Secretary Garrison will issue his orders directly to the officers in command of the forces in the various localities.

Appeals for Italians.

Mr. Confalonieri, the Italian ambassador, called upon the Secretary of State again today to confer in regard to protection of Italians in the strike zone. The ambassador said he had received reports from Mr. Davello, Italian consul in Denver, that Maj. Holbrook had promised protection for Italian citizens. Mr. Davello has been making a tour of the strike district and addressing the Italians and warning them to use no resistance against the federal troops and assuring them that they would be protected if they abided by the law.

Statement by Secretary Garrison.

Secretary Garrison this afternoon issued a statement in regard to the strike situation in Colorado in which he said:

"I learn from reports from the commanders on the ground the following conditions in Colorado: The use of firearms has been widespread. In the district from Walsenburg south, an area of about 400 square miles, there are at least sixty mines. They are located mainly in canyons and are very difficult to reach. The strikers and those sympathizing with them have recently organized themselves and armed themselves, and the operators have had hundreds of mine guards who are also armed. The conditions are very close to each other, as the crow flies—are only a few miles apart, but the distance between them is ten times the air-line distance. The state troops in certain localities have served to aggravate the trouble. Certain stores in Walsenburg were broken into by some troops connected with the state organizations and articles were taken. Conditions at the Canyon district are practically similar to those just described as existing at the Walsenburg district."

Women and Children Killed.

"There was a very serious conflict at"

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SUFFRAGE DAY IN BIG CITIES

Five Open-Air Meetings Held in New York Draw Thousands.

WOMAN CAVALRY FEATURE CHICAGO'S LONG PARADE

Thirty to Discuss Movement at Pittsburgh Celebration—Mass Meeting in Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, May 2.—With hundreds of workers in automobiles and on foot through the five boroughs of the greater city, the suffragists of New York observed Suffrage day in open-air meetings in place of the annual parade. From a general meeting in Washington Square speakers and prominent members of the seven great suffrage organizations in New York went to the different sections of the city, where they held neighborhood meetings. In Rochester, Buffalo, Troy and Syracuse celebrations were held much on the order of that in New York city. There were sixty-five open-air meetings, and those whose names are known that celebrated with parades or in other ways. In Geneva the suffragists distributed suffrage literature among the local storekeepers, to be sent out with their packages today.

Two Miles of Marchers.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Two solid miles of woman marchers with bands to lead the way and a division of woman cavalry bringing up the rear were planned for the Chicago suffrage parade today, rain or shine. The organizations were determined that the part of this city in the nation-wide demonstration for woman suffrage should be worthy of the cause, and an adequate expression of enthusiasm of women in the largest city in which they have the franchise.

The parade will be started at 2 p.m. to give workers a chance to assemble at the starting place, and the line of march is to be ten miles long. The only really desired is a suffrage cap, white with gold stars and "Illinois" in gold letters. The caps are being made to supply the caps for 10 cents and the flag for 5 cents each. According to the organizers, the marchers will be made up of wards and not by clubs, social, political, church or other organizations. It was made plain that they were to avoid questions of precedence and all rivalry.

Array of Triumphant Banners.

The parade is to be absolutely democratic. It will be headed by a squad of mounted police and a detail of cavalry followed by the grand marshal, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. Then come the aids. Such of them as represent political or other organizations will carry standards to be erected by the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. This array of triumphal banners is to be the only demonstration of the kind in the long line of suffrage parades.

Woman riders will bring up the rear. Every woman who can ride and who can get a horse is being urged to take part. The parade will be more than one hundred are expected.

As in the other suffrage parades, men will march in the rear. They will carry flags. Much difficulty was found in making arrangements for the use of the boulevard. The parade will be held on Grant Park on the lake front in the downtown district to be used for a grand rally, permitted by the city. The boulevard cleared for the parade. Gov. Dunne promised to review the marchers.

Monster Parade in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 2.—A monster parade of suffragists and a mass meeting to be held late this afternoon are the first demonstration of the suffrage movement of any magnitude in this city. The parade will be made up of men and women and is scheduled to discuss the suffrage movement from various angles, and more than 2,000 persons are expected to be in the procession.

Today's demonstration is part of a national movement, in which suffragists from all parts of the United States will participate. Sixty similar demonstrations will be held in Pennsylvania in an effort to arouse the sentiment for woman suffrage. The parade will be held on the Constitution, now pending in Congress.

Flower Feature in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Local suffragists planned a short parade through the central part of the city and a mass meeting in Washington Square as their part of the nation-wide demonstration today. In the interest of women and scores of men took part in the parade. The suffragists and their supporters wore daffodils, while "anti" scattered along the line of march showed their disapproval of the movement by wearing red roses.

In Washington Square stands were erected and addresses were made by Mrs. Forbes Robertson Hale, Judge C. N. Brumm, a candidate for the progressive nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, and others.

Men Join 7,000 Boston Paraders.

BOSTON, May 2.—Fair weather, following heavy rains which had beaten down the city, gave agreeable marching conditions for the woman suffrage parade here today. The 7,000 paraders included several hundred men. Among the visiting suffragists who accepted invitations to join in the march were Elizabeth Shaw White, Miss Julia Ashwell of England and Mrs. Moritz Barth, representing the suffrage state of Colorado.

Officials of the state anti-suffrage society distributed thousands of red roses to be worn by their sympathizers during the progress of the parade.

100 Motors in Kansas City Parade.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 2.—Kansas city's demonstration for woman suffrage takes place today. Its climax is expected to be reached when a parade of 100 motor cars carrying adherents of the cause will traverse the downtown district toward the residential section. The parade was planned to start at

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BOTH SUFFRAGE AND HALF-AND-HALF PLAN

Congress Should Control and Finance Capital. District Should Be Represented in Congress.

MUNICIPAL RECALL AND LOCAL REFERENDUM

Washingtonians Should Vote in National Elections Either as Citizens of Columbia or Maryland.

BY THEODORE W. NOYES.

The Washingtonian eager to exercise his American right of full representation in Congress should not need to destroy the half-and-half law in order to get it. As a taxpayer and potential soldier of the nation he is entitled to, and should enjoy, this representation whether Congress for the nation retains or surrenders control and exclusive power of legislation in respect to the capital.

Doubtless there should be a readjustment of the relations of nation and capital, but for the varied reasons which have been suggested it should involve no alteration of the half-and-half contribution arrangement of the act of 1878.

Preserving its status of a majority or at the very least of a half stockholder in the municipal corporation in order to justify its full and exclusive control of the corporation's financial concerns, the nation should so exercise its full taxing and legislative powers as to represent faithfully the other and unrepresented half of the municipal stockholders. If one-half is to act for the whole it must learn the views and wishes of the other half and give them due consideration in connection with its own. By the referendum it can ascertain the legislative wishes of this unrepresented half; and by the recall it can give the now impotent half at least a negative voice in the selection of municipal officials.

Retaining the half-and-half relation and national control in municipal affairs the nation ought to insist upon Americanizing Washington by placing its people upon the same national footing as other Americans, giving them representation in the House and Senate and electoral college.

(a) By legislative enactment without constitutional amendment, if that be possible, making a defective non-sovereign state of the District of Columbia. (b) Or by constitutional amendment creating the non-sovereign state of Columbia, with representatives in Senate, House and electoral college. (c) Or by declaring by congressional enactment in conjunction with legislation by Maryland that residents of the District of Columbia who have no state citizenship shall be in all respects citizens of Maryland.

Municipal Control by Local Opinion.

Though Congress, after careful consideration, reaffirms the half-and-half principle of capital maintenance and retains full legislative control of the nation's affairs, it should recognize more thoroughly its obligation to a national legislature in consideration in legislating the views and wishes of the other half of the taxpayers for whom it assumes to act. It should devise ways of ascertaining accurately the views and wishes of the District's submerged and negligible and impotent half, and then give heed to the expressed wishes, opinions, suggestions and advice of this other half of the contributors to the capital maintenance fund.

With full power in its hands, retaining veto and the right to recall, it could delegate to District Commissioners or to any other local government agencies which it chose to create any of its legislative functions in respect to the District of which it wished to be relieved, provided the powers thus delegated were not of the kind of which the delegation has been forbidden by the decisions of the courts. (Roach vs. Van Rensw.) If Congress is, as Senator John Sharp Williams suggests, weary of legislating in respect to unimportant capital concerns, it could in this way shift a large part of this burden upon the shoulders of the local community.

The local political status and conditions peculiarly adapted to the application of the referendum and the recall. By the referendum Congress could secure the benefit of accurate expressions of local opinion and advice concerning important legislative proposals of local concern, and by giving the District the privilege of recall, say in respect to District Commissioners, the local assent to or dissent from the President's selections could be secured in cases sufficiently flagrant to warrant an appeal to the recall privilege. The District would thus participate by indirect

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NO MEDIATION HERE.

TELLS OF DANGERS IN CITY OF MEXICO

Refugee, in a Diary, Describes Thrilling Hours Before Departure for Vera Cruz.

BY WINGROVE BATHON.

Staff Correspondent of The Star with the American Forces at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, April 25 (by mail steamer).—H. E. Bryan, manager of a company in Mexico City which sells rain-proof garments, was one of the refugees on the train which carried charges of O'Shaughnessy. This train arrived last night. The charge allowed Mr. Bryan to travel as the third secretary of the embassy, as the train was supposed to carry only officials. Many other refugees made their escape to Vera Cruz under similar pretenses.

"Mr. Bryan kept a diary of recent events in Mexico City. It is, in part, as follows: 'April 22—All newspapers quiet this morning, both English and Spanish. Everything apparently the same as usual and no ill-feeling shown in the streets. Nervous tension noticed about 2 o'clock this afternoon. American consular general notified by Washington to insist that all Americans leave immediately. Reports that night train from Mexico City to Vera Cruz of the 20th and 21st, carrying refugees, detained in Orizaba.'

American Losses Alleged.

"Extra papers issued at 2:30 with news that United States troops had landed and battle was on. Impossible to receive any cablegrams or telegrams from Vera Cruz. Extra Imperial tells of hard fight with large American losses and no Mexican losses. Streets filled with volunteers (Mexicans) said to be leaving for Vera Cruz. Streets now full of people yelling 'muero Huertistas.' Also 'muero Yanquis.' Crowds composed mostly of boys and students. Police trying to keep order. Tried to cable to the states, but too late. Big manifestation now passing conspicuously, carrying long streamers with insulting legends to Americans. Many of us gathered in consulate. Three Mexican friends offer me protection of their houses. Shanklin has received no official orders or official information, except that we Americans shall leave. Mexican secretary, in my office, informs me of very ill feeling in streets, and not to go out of the building, to which I have returned. Am having meals sent in."

Mexicans Offer Protection.

"Have promised Mr. Shanklin to stay with him, no matter what happens. Shanklin and I will go to University Club for supper. Other good friends among Mexicans offer full protection of their houses, and one wants to do anything in his power to help me. Says his friends come before his country any time. That is the true Mexican type. The chief of Police Quintoz to put guard around consulate and my factory building; it is all the same building. At 10 o'clock tonight, the 22d, streets are deserted and everything quiet. We decided to stay indoors until this thing is over. Latest reports in extra Imperial are that Mexicans have retired from Vera Cruz to Los Cocos, and that battle lasted but forty-five minutes. No news from Tampico or Tuxtepec or Orizaba."

All stores closed early and barricaded. Various opinions as to time Americans will arrive in Mexico City, which we now expect, report being circulated that they are on their way via the Mexican railway. Opinions differ from five days to three months.

Huerta Addresses Crowd.

"Huerta addressed a big crowd tonight at the National Palace. 'He asked them to show their good breeding by respecting all foreign lives and property, especially American, and ordered police protection for all foreign

embassies and consulates. He demanded quiet and order.

"The center of the town is, however, crowded with yelling Mexicans. At this hour, 12:30 a.m., I am sitting in a room on the second floor of the main building. The center of the town is, however, crowded with yelling Mexicans. At this hour, 12:30 a.m., I am sitting in a room on the second floor of the main building. The center of the town is, however, crowded with yelling Mexicans. At this hour, 12:30 a.m., I am sitting in a room on the second floor of the main building.

Crowds on Streets Crazy.

"Police offered to recover coat of arms if possible. Guard left to protect the building. 'Big crowds on the street today; all crazy. I want to take some pictures, but at first sight of camera, crowds went crazy, and I will not try it again. 'Papers full of bloody battles at Vera Cruz with Mexicans victorious, although retreating. The papers say that the rebels and federalists have all revolvers in defense of country. Number of American stores completely ruined last night by the mob. 'Mob, headed by son of Huerta, pulled down immense bronze statue of George Washington and dragged it through the streets with five automobiles pulling, and put a statue of Hidalgo in its place. 'All arms and ammunition seized from American houses, including two machine guns, 230 rifles and a large amount of ammunition, by Huerta's orders. 'Shanklin and I were told to leave tomorrow night, not later. Government ordered seizure of all American property needed for campaigns.

Building Is Raided.

"Waters-Pierce Oil Company in our building raised this morning. 'April 23, the same day, 4 p.m.—Just got orders from Shanklin that he must leave and we must, too. Tells me to go as third secretary. Coach drivers refuse to carry us to the station and are as insulting as they can. Finally bluffed them into getting us to the station. Special train under Gen. Guadalupe and Gen. Braniff. Oscar Braniff's brother, with guard of 200 Mexican federales, will have us to Orizaba. I hope we get there. Every comfort afforded us by Huerta's men and fine treatment given us. We leave now.

Challenges Recent Opponent at Polls in General Election.

PARIS, May 2.—Joseph Caillaux, who was re-elected to the chamber of deputies in the general election held last week, has challenged Fernand d'Aillières, the liberal candidate to the chamber, to fight a duel. M. Caillaux resigned the ministry of finance after the killing of Calmette, editor of Figaro, by the former's wife last March. The challenge was sent, it is explained, because M. d'Aillières insulted the Mammets voters by posting bills saying clean electors would refuse to become "accomplices in crime."

Caillaux seeks a duel.

Will Guard Against Malaria.

Suggestions that the President will sleep in the new tent are erroneous, it is said. He would be in danger of malaria, according to medical and other traditions of the White House. The grounds of the Executive Mansion are close to the Potomac flats and the night brings malaria and mosquitoes. Many policemen in the grounds have been stricken with malaria in past years, and the opinion of the police force in the grounds is that night duty there is dangerous. Dr. Grayson would not permit the President to sleep in the tent, it is said. The grounds of the White House, which is thoroughly screened from mosquitoes, the President's health will not be endangered.

The point selected for the presidential tent is about the most effective in the grounds. The prevailing breezes there throughout the summer are from the south and these will sweep through the tent. Northern and western breezes are supposed to be cooler, and when the weather permits the President will remain at his desk in the executive offices or in his study.

The President left the White House early this morning for the Virginia golf grounds, and played nineteen holes with Dr. Grayson, returning to the White House in time for lunch.

U. S. Minister Egan

On Going to Church.

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IS DOUBTED REBELS CAN TAKE TAMPIOCO

Federals Looked Upon as Being Prepared to Repulse Attacks of Enemy.

FALL OF THE CITY MAY BEAR ON U. S. POLICY

Food Situation at Vera Cruz Offers Serious Problem—Rancher Robbed by Workmen.

VERA CRUZ, May 2.—The situation at Tampico and the effort of the Mexican governor of the state to cut off the food supply of Vera Cruz divided attention today. The reported massing of the constitutionalists force against Tampico is regarded as important, because it is felt to be certain that the fall of the city will have some bearing on the immediate policy of the United States.

Many persons who are well informed of the federal preparedness in Tampico are skeptical of the predictions of an early rebel success. They point out that three federal gunboats have thus far easily repelled the attacks. The situation of the town is such that a force cannot approach without exposing itself to the fire of four-inch quick-firing guns, except from one direction. That point is defended by a triple line of trenches and many machine guns and field artillery. Gunboats and soldiers are plentifully supplied with arms and ammunition. The rebels heretofore have been without artillery. Unless guns have reached them from the northern rebels, it is believed impossible for them to drive out the federals.

Might Help Food Situation.

The fall of Tampico into rebel hands might help solve the food situation in Vera Cruz. In that event it is presumed the trade between Vera Cruz and Tampico would be resumed and that the territory about Tampico would supply the market here to some extent.

Just now the only supplies reaching Vera Cruz come from the small ranches near enough to the city for owners to feel assured of American protection. Scores of natives carrying eggs and milk daily, but this supply is absorbed almost without effect on the demand. The hotels are unable to obtain fruit and butter.

If the order of the Mexican governor of the state of Vera Cruz threatening execution of any one bringing food to the city is effective even this small supply will be cut off and the population, both native and foreign, will be forced to depend upon goods shipped from the United States and the north.

Many ranchers from northern and southern truck gardens a few miles out called at Gov. Kerra's office today and wished to know if they would be protected if they brought in supplies.

The order not to extend the American lines, however, prevents giving the protection desired, and the only ranches which the authorities can count upon are those within the narrow boundaries of the city or within range of the light field guns.

Money Situation Peculiar.

The money situation is also peculiar. The banks have been virtually at a standstill for all except small exchange business because of the lack of stamps required by the Mexican laws now in force. Nearly 400,000 pesos of captured stamps were placed in circulation today to relieve the situation.

It is getting almost impossible to find Mexican change, and every five-dollar bill presented to pay for a small purchase causes a disturbance, for there is virtually no Mexican silver and the supply of small bills is exhausted.

Some merchants are doing business on a double standard. Goods bought in the United States or abroad are sold only on a gold basis, while goods bought in Mexico City are sold for Mexican money.

It is becoming flooded with Mexican bills of large denomination through the efforts of refugees to obtain money for Mexican money brought from the interior. In some instances they paid as high as 1 to 1.5 while some business houses are demanding 2 for 1, the result being unreliable exchange quotations.

Strung Up and Robbed.

H. W. McClelland, a pineapple grower, was twice strung up by the neck by ten of his workmen, robbed and left for dead on a plantation at Elburro, near Santa Lucracia. He arrived here with other refugees yesterday in a peculiar condition. He was taken in charge by the Red Cross. Mr. McClelland had received Consul Canada's warning to leave, but delayed his departure. He was strung up in the yard of the plantation, bound and beaten and ordered to produce his money. He declared he had none, whereupon he was hung up a few minutes. He was let down and again ordered to give money. Still protesting that he had none, he was again hoisted. When he recovered consciousness he was lying on the floor of a house which had been rifled, the robbers securing \$2,000 in gold and a small amount of Mexican money. H. W. McClelland and his partner, W. P. Gregory, the latter having been absent at the time of the robbery, visited, made their way to Santa Lucracia and joined the refugees from the capital.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

House:

Met at noon. Debate on naval appropriation bill resumed. Judiciary committee reported to House committee on anti-trust bill. House committee resumed hearing on anti-furures and grain standardization bill. Gifford Pinchot, before public lands committee, advocated conservation policies and approved bill to govern and open water power on public domain.

Senate:

Met at noon. Senator Borah offered resolution to postpone action on tolls repeal question until after November election. Took up consideration of agricultural appropriation bill.

PORTUO'S ACTION IN DESIGNING MAY REWARD MEDIATION

Retirement of Huerta's Foreign Affairs Minister Threatens Peace Negotiations.

UNDER SECRETARY RUIZ NAMED AS SUCCESSOR

Mediators, However, Look Upon Change as Favorable to the Cause of Pacification.

HURRIED CONFERENCES HELD

Prominent Mexicans Here Receive News With Misgivings—Carranza Assures Protection of Tampico Oil Interests.

Unexplained retirement of Portillo y Rojas, Huerta's minister of foreign affairs, today attracted attention in the peace negotiations being carried on by the ambassador of Brazil and the minister of Argentina and Chile. As the announcement came unexpectedly to the Spanish ambassador, who is representing the Huerta government in the United States, and to the three mediators there was grave fear that the work already done in the interests of pacification by this board would be unavailing.

In the midst of this disturbance came the official announcement that Licenciado Esteve Ruiz, who was undersecretary for Portillo, and who had been mentioned as the probable choice for the new commissioner, in case the mediators saw fit to call for a commission representing all parties to the controversy, had been named as successor.

Promptly on receipt of this information the mediators let it be known that they viewed the change as favorable to the cause of pacification, rather than as an obstructionist move. The mediators are in case the mediators saw fit to call for a commission representing all parties to the controversy, had been named as successor.

It was pointed out that though the proposition of good offices had been made, it was not known whether the acceptance of an armistice had also been made by Portillo, yet the mediators felt that the work already done in the interests of pacification by this board would be unavailing.

Apprehension in Some Quarters.

It is learned on excellent authority, however, that Senator Portillo's forced resignation was received by some of the people in close touch with the mediation proceedings with considerable misgivings. The possibility that the retirement of the foreign secretary, who was known as a strong advocate of the mediation, might have been due to his stand in the matter is discussed with some apprehension. Immediately upon receipt of the news the mediators were held among prominent Mexicans here.

After a half hour conference with Secretary of State, the mediators were held among prominent Mexicans here. Ambassador said he had been informed of the appointment of Ruiz, and that he was sure that the mediators would be able to carry out the mediation negotiations as a result of the change. Mr. da Gama said the mediators were still awaiting a reply from Gen. Carranza to the armistice proposal, but that "no untoward developments were expected in that direction."

Hopeful of Conferences.

It was learned later that the mediating effort was being checked by the arrival in Washington of representatives, both of the Huerta government and of the constitutionalists. Whether the Mexican factions would send representatives here was problematical, but the diplomats believed that the mediators would be able to carry out the mediation negotiations as a result of the change. Mr. da Gama said the mediators were still awaiting a reply from Gen. Carranza to the armistice proposal, but that "no untoward developments were expected in that direction."

Fighting at Tampico Ceases.

Admiral Badger reported to the Navy Department today that the federal garrison at Tampico had been "somewhat reinforced" but that fighting ceased yesterday and had not been resumed up to midnight last night.

At the British embassy today receipt was acknowledged of the message from Gen. Carranza, reported to have been sent yesterday from Chihuahua to the British ambassador, assuring him that the constitutionalists would do everything in their power to protect the oil interests at Tampico. Gen. Carranza's message gave further assurances that his forces would protect foreigners in the Tampico field.

Three Sessions Listed Today.

The mediators had planned three sessions today, the first beginning at 11 o'clock. Up to that time they had not heard of Ruiz's appointment. But the overnight development on the retirement of Portillo was receiving close attention. Outside the mediation conference the news of the retirement of Portillo caused widespread speculation. The fact that he had been mentioned as a probable choice for the new commissioner in case the mediators proposed a commission to settle the entire trouble, led to the belief that Ruiz would pursue the same friendly policy that Portillo had shown in the negotiations up to this time. But in some quarters it was felt that Huerta